

E. J. P. W.

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Doc. No. 219P (43)

Br. Ex. 70

THE JAPANESE MINISTER FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS (ARITA)
TO THE AMERICAN ALBASSADOR IN JAPAN (GREW)

(Translation)

No 102, American I

(TOKYO,) November 18, 1938.

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It is the firm conviction of the Japanese Government that now, at a time of the continuing development of new conditions in East Asia an attempt to apply to present and future conditions without any changes of concepts and principles which were applicable to conditions prevailing before the present incident does not in any way contribute to the solution of immediate issues and further does not in the least promote the firm establishment of enduring peace in East Asia.

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HACHIRO ARITA

Foreign Relations I, p. 797 at 800.

Br. Ex. 111

THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF OF THE UNITED
STATES ASIATIC FLEET (YARNELL) TO THE
SECRETARY OF STATE

(SHANGHAI,) December 26, 1937
(Received 7 a.m.)

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"Shanghai, China, 24 December, 1937.

My Dear General: As a result of the hostilities that have been carried on in Shanghai and the Yangtze Valley for the past four months there has arisen a situation that has become critical for the population and the neutral business interests which sustained the life of the city.

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The Japanese Government has officially and repeatedly stated that it will respect foreign rights and properties in China. The restrictions that were placed into effect at the beginning of hostilities and still govern, regardless of statements to the contrary, lead one to doubt the sincerity of the above statement.

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Commercial firms are restricted or entirely prevented from carrying on their normal operations in industrial and warehouse areas, such as Yangtzepoo, Point Island, and Footung. A great apartment house stands empty within a stone's throw of Garden Bridge.

Residents are not allowed free access to their homes in residential areas such as Hongkow and the Settlement roads north and west of the International Settlement, except under such onerous restrictions as to make living in these areas impossible.

Actual fighting ceased in the Hongkow and Chapei areas nearly two months ago but the restrictions still continue.

Br. Ex. 111

It is known that looting of properties in Hongkew, Yangtzepoo, and the residential areas west of the city has taken place, yet owners are denied the right to occupy their properties or place proper guards over them.

I am inclosing copies of memoranda from the American, British, French, and Italian representatives in Shanghai and the Shanghai Municipal Council, which show the extent to which the intolerable conditions I have before pointed out prevail. These lists give many instances of neutral vessels seized without any warning or right other than of armed force, of denial of owners to their lawful property, of looting, denial of owners to enter their own homes and so on. These lists merit very serious consideration.

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Foreign Relations I, pp. 758-759

(附 册)

$$2\pi \times 10^6 \leq \omega$$

1951.5.14

1221 年 (西曆 1144) 11 月 30 日

閱。在昆明木園鎮中，交理也報告三閱。閱一，御通告
中上之度，即一九二一年（昭和十二年）一月二十六日，日本飛行機
二機同飛，廣地武藏、樺太縣中，一彈，美國領事館，二
百七十呎附近，落下，同領事館，建物，激，震動，吉
石處，爆炸，破片等，同數，飛散。同建物，雲，火
飛，心，備，顛倒，房屋，下，瓦，傾，倒，要，為，于震動
也。

嘉慶二十二年閏二月、御詔書ヲ頒布シテ、即一九二
 年（昭和十三年）十二月九日ニ此詔ニ於テ米國、他諸國ト共ニ米
 國領事館ヲ設置スル所ニ、亦地圖ニ通シ適當ノ位置商會
 付五條、爲東京米國大使館ニ、同日日本大使館ニ送付致シ
 キル、更ニ日本當局既ニ通知済ミ、適リ米國駐日建館ノ大要
 十七次、米國ニ書シテ、遂ニ之ヲ明白ナリ。

(外事關係) P. 916

Doc. No. 2191 (96)

Br. Ex. 131

more

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THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE TO THE JAPANESE EMBASSY⁹¹

Recent Cases of Interference with American Rights and Interests
in Japan and in Japanese-Occupied Areas of China

Information received by the Department of State from American diplomatic and consular offices in Japan and in Japanese-occupied areas of China indicates that the Japanese authorities and Japanese-sponsored authorities have recently undertaken widespread and expanding activities of an arbitrary nature against American official establishments, American officials, and American rights and interests.

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Foreign Relations I, p. 908.

Footnote:

⁹¹ Handed to the Japanese Ambassador (NOMURA) by the Secretary of State August 13, 1941.

★

Doc 219P (96)

國務省ヨリ日本大使館宛（書翰）（註九一）

日本國內及支那國內日本占領地域ニ於ケルアメリカノ權益妨害ニ關スル最近ノ件
日本國內及支那國內日本占領地域ニ於ケルアメリカ外交官署及領事館ヨリ國務省宛ノ報告ニ依レバ日本官憲及日本政府後援ノ官憲ハ最近アメリカ官憲及アメリカ官吏及アメリカノ利益ニ對シ恣ニ互ル行動ヲ實施ニトリ來ツテ結果トノ惡ヲ示シテ居ル。

外國關係（書類）エ九（八頁）

註（九一）右書翰ハ一九四一年／昭和十六年／八月十三日國務長官ヨリ日本大使（野村）へ手交セルモノナリ

Doc. No. 219F (97)

Br. Ex. 33

Doc. Mardis

Not presented
Page 1

Not used
TELEGRAM
THE AMBASSADOR IN JAPAN (GREW) TO THE SECRETARY
OF STATE

TOKYO, May 3, 1933--noon.
(Received May 3--2:10 a.m.)

89. Last week the correspondent of the New York Times cabled to his paper a statement made to him by Komai, Privy Councillor of Manchukuo, that Manchukuo would apply the principle of the open door only to those countries which recognized Manchukuo's independence. On the following day Byas cabled to his paper a statement by the spokesman of the Foreign Office to the effect that Komai possessed no influence or authority and that the Japanese Government would never countenance any violations of the open-door principles which she regards as basic in the Far East.

In view of the adverse publicity which has occurred abroad, the Vice Minister for Foreign Affairs today authorized me to inform my Government officially that Komai spoke without authority and that the principle of the open door in Manchukuo would be strictly maintained.

GREW

Foreign Relations I, pp. 119-120

D00219P(99)

駐日大使(アル) / GREE / 國務卿宛電報

東京、一九三三年五月三日... 正午

(五月三日、午前二時。令 受信)

余、先通短音ヲ文、通信員ニ其、新聞ニ彼、爲ニ
滿洲國、樞密顧問官、駒井三徳ニ爲サシテ聲明書ニ電
報ニシテ滿洲國、滿洲軍、独立ヲ承認セル諸君ニ對シテ
自、門戶開放主義ヲ適用スルニ其、列強日、公又、BRAS
後、新聞ニ外務省代辯者ニ依リ爲サシテ聲明書ニ電送
スルニ依リ、門戶開放主義ヲ又、權威ニ保チ且日本政府、
樞密ニ於テ其、基本原則ト看做セル門戶開放主義、如何ニ
作爲スルニ決メテ承認スルニ非ズ、趣旨ナリ。
海外ニ引起セル反對論ニ鑑ミ、外務次官、今自余ニ
余、懸念ニ對シ、其、門戶開放主義ニ對シテ發言セルニ
滿洲、門戶開放主義、嚴密ニ維持セルニ依リ、
予、我政府ニ通知スルニ余、余、委任セリ

グー

外交関係第一卷 一九一三。

Doc. No. 219⁷ (72)

Br. Ex. 104

THE AMERICAN AMBASSADOR IN JAPAN (GREW) TO THE
JAPANESE MINISTER FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS (MITSUOKA)

Excerpt.

No. 1738

TOKYO, February 4, 1941.

EXCELLENCY: I have the honor to inform Your Excellency that according to a report received from the American Consulate at Kunming, during the widespread bombing of that city by Japanese planes on January 20, 1941, one bomb dropped only a little over two hundred yards from the American Consulate. The Consulate buildings were severely shaken, and rocks, dirt, and bomb fragments thrown into the compound. Windows in the buildings were blown open, objects toppled, and the door frame in the living room was shaken so badly as to make repairs necessary.

Your Excellency's attention is invited to the fact that on November 9, 1938, a map in triplicate showing the location of the American Consulate property, as well as other American property in Kunming was sent by the American Embassy at Peking to the Japanese Embassy there for forwarding to the appropriate military authorities. Moreover, as the Japanese authorities were also informed, the premises were marked by three American flags 9 feet by 17 feet.

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Foreign Relations I, p. 710.

Handwritten: none

Page 1.

DOCUMENT NO. 2200 (15)

Br. Br. 146

THE JAPANESE MINISTER FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS (TOYODA)
TO THE AMERICAN AMBASSADOR IN JAPAN (CREW)

(TOKYO,) July 25, 1941.

Excerpt.

It is needless to say that I can affirm to Your Excellency that the Japanese Government will strictly observe all the agreements now existing between Japan and France and especially those relating to the integrity of territory and the respect for sovereignty and refrain from interfering in the domestic affairs of French Indochina, and also that Japan has no intention at all of making the southern part of French Indochina a base of armed advancement against adjoining areas.

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Foreign Relations II, pp. 318-319

DOCUMENT NO. 220C (16)

Page 1.

Br. Ex. 147

PRESS RELEASE ISSUED BY THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE
ON AUGUST 2, 1941

Excerpt

.....

"The turning over of bases for military operations and of territorial rights under pretext of 'common defense' to a power whose territorial aspirations are apparent, here presents a situation which has a direct bearing upon the vital problem of American security. For reasons which are beyond the scope of any known agreement, France has now decided to permit foreign troops to enter an integral part of its Empire, to occupy bases therein, and to prepare operations within French territory which may be directed against other peoples friendly to the people of France.

.....

Foreign Relations II, p. 320 at
p. 321

Br. Ex. 154

SUMMARY OF CONVERSATIONS

MEMORANDUM PREPARED IN THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE

(WASHINGTON,) May 19, 1942.

ACCOUNT OF INFORMAL CONVERSATIONS BETWEEN THE GOVERNMENT OF THE
UNITED STATES AND THE GOVERNMENT OF JAPAN, 1941.

Excerpt.

.....
..... For example, in his address before the Japanese Diet on
January 21, Mr. Matsuo, Minister for Foreign Affairs, made clear, in
effect, that he sought from the United States realization of the vital
concern to Japan of the establishment of an East Asia "co-prosperity
sphere", assent to Japan's supremacy in the western Pacific, and
cessation of economic restrictions against Japan. He and other Japanese
spokesmen were to an increasing extent openly stressing the point that
the Tripartite Alliance was the pivot of Japan's foreign policy.

.....
p. 325 at
Foreign Relations II, p. 330

EXHIBIT NO.

Doc. No. 343

page 1

"Interrogation of Colonel Kingoro HASHIMOTO

"Date and Time: 18 February 1946, 0930-1130 hours

* * *

"Q. Colonel, suppose you just tell us now the names of those that planned the March incident and the names of those that planned the October incident?

"A. I will start with the March incident. I shall have to think a bit to bring to mind the names. NINOMIYA, who is now dead. SUGIYAMA, who is also dead. KOISO--he is alive. TATEKAWA, deceased. OKAWA, alive. I think Maj Gen NAGATA was involved, but am not sure. Maj IKEDA was somewhat involved. SUZUKI, YAMAKI. MENO was not involved I think. TAMAB was not involved. SHIGETO, yes. That is about all.

* * *

"Q. * * * Did General UGAKI know about it?

"A. Yes.

"Q. Did you ever talk to him about it?

"A. I did not personally, but some of the others with higher rank did so.

"Q. Who? KOISO?

"A. Some of this group with rank of Major General and above.

"Q. Who? General KOISO? TATEKAWA?

"A. General NINOMIYA, General SUGIYAMA, General KOISO, and General TATEKAWA.

* * *

"Q. The way it stands you admit plotting with General TATEKAWA, General KOISO, General NINOMIYA, General SUGIYAMA, and Dr. OKAWA to bring about the March incident and to bring about the October incident; but you deny any knowledge or complicity in the 2-26 affair?

"A. Yes, that is correct.

"Q. You admit to active participation then in two revolutions, but not three.

"A. Yes."

EXHIBIT NO. Doc 343

支那第三三三號

大佐時不欣五郎ノ訪問

日時一九四六年二月十八日

午前 九時三十分

至 同十一時三十分

× × ×

問、大佐、君ハ今度ハ三月事件及ヒ十月事件ヲ許
登シタル是ノ氏名ヲ聞カシテ呉レマセンカ。
答、三月事件カラ始メマセウ。其等ノ氏名ヲ想ヒ
出スノニ一寸等ヘナケレバナリマセン。二宮、
此人ハモウ直入トナリマシ。杉山、此ノ人
モ亦直撃シマシ。小沢、此ノ人ハ存前デス。
海川、亡クナリマシ。大川ハ存前、永田少
將ニ關係シテキタト思ヒマスカ信カデハアリ
マセン。池田少佐ハ一寸關係カアリマシタ。
鈴木。ヤマアキ/YAMAKI /。根本/NEMOTO /
ハ關係カナカワタト思ヒマス。多田/TANAB /
ハ關係シテキマセンデス。シゲト(實直)
/SHIGETO /ハイノ關係カアリマシタ。ソ
ノ大體全部デアリマス。

× × ×

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問、× × × 予垣大將ハソレニ爲テ知ツテモ
タノデスカ。

答、ハイ。

問、アテハソレニ能テ會テ彼ノ人ニ面シム事カ
アリヤスカ。

答、私自貴シカニソウシマコトハアリマセンデシ
タ。管シ上最道ノ能カヲ信シタノデシタ。

問、信ノデハ、小長ノデヌカ。

答、此ガルイフノホノ少將は及ビ其ヨリ上級者、
信カデハ。

問、誰ノデスカノ。小長大將ノデスカノ大川ノデ
スカノ。

答、ゼネラル二宮、杉山大將、小磯大將及ヒ其
タル適用。

× × ×

問、チハアタタヘゼネラル大川、小磯大將、ゼネ
ラル二宮ノ照会以上ノ杉山大將及ヒ大川博士
等ト三月事件及ヒ十月事件ニ越ス爲景観シテ
キタ意ヲ認メル事ニナル辰田二、二六事件ニ
關スル知識或ヒハ遠景關係、右定スル事ニナ
ルガ。

答、ハイ、其通りデアリマス。

2.

3.

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同、デハ、アサタニツノ革命ニ積極的ニ参加シ
タリタルヲ三ツデハナカツタノデスネ。
答、ハイ。

not used

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREMACY COMMANDER ALLIED POWERS
INTERNATIONAL PROSECUTION SECTION

15 January 1946

The attached document is a translation of Japanese legislation, which was translated by the Japanese Government and delivered to the Legal Division, Economic and Scientific Section, who in turn delivered it to this Section.

/s/ James J. Gaine, Jr.

JAMES J. GAINE, JR.
Capt., Inf.